

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

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Page 29, before Claim 1, delete:

CLAIMS

Page 29, before Claim 1, insert:

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

Please cancel claims 1-44 without prejudice or disclaimer, and substitute new claims 45-88 therefor as follows:

1-44 (Canceled)

45. (New) A cable for use in a predetermined voltage class, comprising:

a conductor;

an insulating layer surrounding said conductor; and

a protective element around said insulating layer having a thickness and mechanical properties selected to provide a predetermined impact resistance capability, said protective element comprising at least one expanded polymeric layer,

said insulating layer thickness being such as to provide a voltage gradient on the outer surface of the cable insulating layer not smaller than 1.0 kV/mm, and

said protective element thickness being sufficient to prevent a detectable insulating layer damage upon impact of at least 25 J energy.

46. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said predetermined voltage class is not higher than 10 kV.

47. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said voltage gradient is not smaller than 2.5 kV/mm and said impact is of at least 50 J energy.

48. (New) The cable according to Claim 47, wherein said predetermined voltage is between 10 kV and 60 kV.

49. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said voltage gradient is not smaller than 2.5 kV/mm and said impact is of at least 70 J energy.

50. (New) The cable according to Claim 49, wherein said predetermined voltage class is higher than 60 kV.

51. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said insulating layer thickness is at least 20% smaller than the insulating layer thickness provided for in IEC Standard 60502-2 for the corresponding voltage class.

52. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said predetermined voltage class is 10KV and said insulating layer thickness is not higher than 2.5 mm.

53. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said predetermined voltage class is 20KV and said insulating layer thickness is not higher than 4 mm.

54. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said predetermined voltage class is 30KV and said insulating layer thickness is not higher than 5.5 mm.

55. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said conductor is a solid rod.

56. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, further including an electric shield surrounding said insulating layer, said electric shield comprising a metal sheet shaped in tubular form.

57. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said insulating layer thickness is selected so that the electrical stress within the insulating layer when the

cable is operated at a nominal voltage corresponding to said predetermined voltage class ranges among values between 2.5 and 18 kV/mm.

58. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said protective element is placed in a position radially external to said insulating layer.

59. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein the degree of expansion of said expanded polymeric layer is between 0.35 and 0.7.

60. (New) The cable according to Claim 59, wherein said degree of expansion is between 0.4 and 0.6.

61. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said expanded polymeric layer has a thickness between 1 and 5 mm.

62. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein the expandable polymeric material of said expanded polymeric layer is selected from polyolefin polymers or copolymers based on ethylene and/or propylene.

63. (New) The cable according to Claim 62, wherein said expanded polymeric material is selected from:

- a) ethylene copolymers with an ethylenically unsaturated ester in which the quantity of unsaturated ester is between 5% and 80% by weight,
- b) elastomeric copolymers of ethylene with at least one C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>  $\alpha$ -olefin, and optionally a diene, having the following composition:  
35%-90% as moles of ethylene, 10%-65% as moles of  $\alpha$ -olefin, 0%-10% as moles of diene,

c) copolymers of ethylene with at least one C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefin, and optionally a diene, having a density between 0.86 and 0.90 g/cm<sup>3</sup>,

or

d) polypropylene modified with ethylene/C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefin copolymers where the ratio by weight between polypropylene and the ethylene/C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> α-olefin copolymer is between 90/10 and 30/70.

64. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said protective element further includes at least one non-expanded polymeric layer coupled with said expanded polymeric layer.

65. (New) The cable according to Claim 64, wherein said at least one non-expanded polymeric layer has a thickness in the range of 0.2 to 1 mm.

66. (New) The cable according to Claim 64, wherein said at least one non-expanded polymeric layer is made of polyolefin material.

67. (New) The cable according to Claim 64, wherein said protective element comprises a first non-expanded polymeric layer in a position radially external to said expanded polymeric layer.

68. (New) The cable according to Claim 66, wherein said protective element comprises a second non-expanded polymeric layer in a position radially internal to said expanded polymeric layer.

69. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, comprising a further expanded polymeric layer in a position radially internal to said protective element.

70. (New) The cable according to Claim 69, wherein said further expanded polymeric layer is in a position radially external to said insulating layer.

71. (New) The cable according to Claim 69, wherein said further expanded polymeric layer is semiconductive.

72. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said further expanded polymeric layer is water swellable.

73. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said conductor is a metal rod.

74. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said insulating layer is made of a non-crosslinked base polymeric material.

75. (New) The cable according to Claim 45, wherein said predetermined voltage class belongs to a medium or high voltage range.

76. (New) A cable for use in a predetermined voltage class, comprising:

a conductor;

an insulating layer surrounding said conductor; and

a protective element around said insulating layer comprising at least one expanded polymeric layer, the protective element thickness having a value smaller than 7.5 mm for a conductor cross-sectional area greater than 50 mm<sup>2</sup> and a value greater than 8.5 mm for a conductor cross-sectional area smaller than or equal to 50 mm<sup>2</sup>.

77. (New) The cable according to Claim 76, wherein said predetermined voltage class is higher than 60 kV and said insulating layer is not detectably damaged upon impact of an energy of at least 70 J.

78. (New) The cable according to Claim 76, wherein said predetermined voltage class is not higher than 60 kV and said insulating layer is not detectably damaged upon impact of an energy of at least 50 J.

79. (New) The cable according to Claim 76, wherein said predetermined voltage class is not higher than 10 kV and said insulating layer is not detectably damaged upon impact of an energy of at least 25 J.

80. (New) A group of cables selected for a predetermined voltage class and having different conductor cross-sectional areas, each cable comprising:

a conductor;

an insulating layer surrounding said conductor; and

a protective element around said insulating layer comprising at least one expanded polymeric layer, wherein the thickness of said protective element is in inverse relationship with the conductor cross-sectional area.

81. (New) The group of cables according to Claim 80, wherein said protective element further includes at least one non-expanded polymeric layer coupled with said at least one expanded polymeric layer.

82. (New) The group of cables according to Claim 80, wherein each cable comprises a further expanded polymeric layer in a position radially internal to said protective element.

83. (New) The group of cables according to Claim 81, wherein said expanded polymeric layer has constant thickness and one non-expanded polymeric layer of said non-expanded polymeric layers increases in thickness in inverse relationship with the conductor cross-sectional area.

84. (New) A method for designing a cable comprising a conductor, an insulating layer surrounding said conductor and a protective element surrounding said conductor, said protective element including at least one polymeric expanded layer, comprising the steps of:

selecting a conductor cross-sectional area;

determining the thickness for said insulating layer compatible with safe operation in a predetermined voltage class on said selected conductor cross-sectional area in correspondence of one of a number of predetermined electrical limit conditions;

selecting the maximum insulating layer thickness among those determined in said number of predetermined electrical limit conditions;

determining a thickness of said protective element so that said insulating layer is not detectably damaged upon an impact on the cable by an energy of at least 50 J; and

using said selected insulating layer and said determined protective element thickness in the design of a cable for said predetermined voltage class and selected conductor cross-sectional area.

85. (New) The method according to Claim 84, wherein said step of determining a thickness of said protective element comprises the step of determining a thickness of said expanded polymeric layer.

86. (New) The method according to Claim 84, wherein said step of determining a thickness of said protective element comprises the step of selecting a thickness of said expanded polymeric layer and determining a thickness of at least one non-

expanded polymeric layer associated with said expanded polymeric layer, said protective element comprising said at least one non-expanded polymeric layer.

87. (New) The method according to Claim 86, wherein said step of determining a thickness of at least one non-expanded polymeric layer comprises the step of correlating in inverse relationship the thickness of said at least one non-expanded polymeric layer with the conductor cross-sectional area.

88. (New) The method according to Claim 86, wherein said predetermined electrical limit conditions include the electric gradient at the outer surface of the insulating layer.